

<u>OUTPUT</u> 0.5 TO 4.5V RATIOMETRIC SUPPLY CURRENT 12mA TYP. 20mA MAX.

CABLE: 0.2mm², O/A SCREEN, PUR JACKET — SUPPLIED WITH 50cm OR REQUIRED LENGTH IN cm (15000cm MAX). STANDARD 3—CORE: JACKET Ø4mm BLACK e.g. 'L50', OPTIONAL 5-CORE: JACKET Ø4.6mm BLUE e.g. 'LQ50'

CABLE/CONNECTOR\* CONNECTIONS; 3 CORE 5 CORE CONNECTOR

**ELECTRICAL OPTIONS/ SPECIFICATIONS** 

RED RED +SENSE (5-WIRE ONLY) ORG :1 :3 :3 :2 BLACK **BLACK** 0V -SENSE (5-WIRE ONLY) GRY WHITE WHITE OUTPUT SCREEN SCREEN :4 BODY

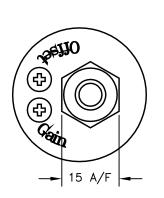
\*CONNECTORS; MAXIMUM CONDUCTOR CROSS SECTION 0.75mm<sup>2</sup> RANGE OF DISPLACEMENT FROM 0-5° TO 0-15° e.g.12°,

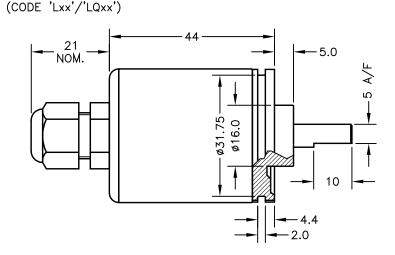
IN INCREMENTS OF 1°.

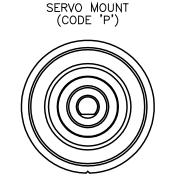
BODY MATERIAL: - STAINLESS STEEL. FLANGE BASE MATERIAL:— STAINLESS STEEL. SERVO MOUNT MATERIAL:— STAINLESS STEEL.

**FURTHER OPTIONS:** 

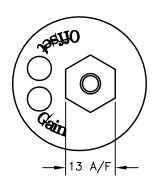
SPRING RETURN (CODE 'N') AVAILABLE UP TO  $\pm 50^{\circ}$  CALIBRATED OUTPUT, PHYSICAL STOPS  $\pm 55^{\circ}$ NOTE STANDARD DEVICE HAS NO STOPS.





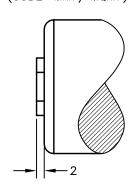


GAIN AND OFFSET ADJUSTMENTS SEALED (CODE 'Y')



IP67 SHORT CABLE GLAND – AXIAL (CODE 'Mxx'/'MQxx')

IP67 CABLE GLAND



NOTE:- READ INSTALLATION SHEET X502-19 FOR FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

ATEX / IECEX APPROVED TO

**€** II 1G

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40° to +80°C)

Ui 11.4V, li 0.2A, Pi 0.51W

APPROVED FOR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH A GALVANICALLY ISOLATED BARRIER.

NOTE: APPROVAL ONLY APPLIES AT NORMAL ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE!

Е	li 0.2A WAS 0.46A - RAN266	PDM
F	ADDITIONAL DIMS/VIEWS ADDED.	PDM
G	DISP. 5 TO 15° WAS 5 TO 20° RAN442	PDM
Η	APPROVAL STANDARDS UPDATED - RAN465.	PDM
J	5-CORE OPTION ADDED ~ RAN1102	PDM
K	RANGE NOTE AMENDED ~ RAN1200	PDM

DRAWINGS NOT TO BE CHANGED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE CHANGE PROCEDURE. CHANGES TO PARTS USED IN INTRINSICALLY SAFE PRODUCT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE AUTHORISED PERSON THIS IS AN UNCONTROLLED PRINT AND WILL NOT BE UPDATED.

LIMITED

	Е	21/04/10		CHEC	KED BY		±0.4
	F	06/07/11	<del>(</del> ♦)-∈	-  <sub>R</sub>	DS	X.X X.XX	±0.2 ±0.1
	G	07/11/13	)			DIMS	mm
	Н	11/03/14	DESCRIPTIO	Ŋ			
	J	27/04/17	X502 INTRINSICALLY SAFE				
	K	11/09/17	SMALL A	NGLE	ROTA	λRY	
			SENSOR				
;	SCALE 10mm		DRAWING NUMBER	X502	2-11	REV	K

SHEET 1 OF 1



## X502 SMALL ANGLE ROTARY SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

- **Intrinsically safe for Gas to:** Ex II 1G
- Non-contacting inductive technology to eliminate wear
- Angle set to customer's requirement
- Compact, durable and reliable
- High accuracy and stability
- Sealing to IP65/IP67 as required

As a leading designer and manufacturer of linear, rotary, tilt and intrinsically safe position sensors, Positek® has the expertise to supply a sensor to suit a wide variety of applications.

Our X502 incorporates electronics system EX07 which is ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved for use in potentially explosive gas/vapour atmospheres. The X502 is designed for industrial and scientific feedback applications, like the X500 but with better resolution at smaller angles of deflection, and is ideal for OEMs seeking good sensor performance for arduous applications in hazardous areas. The X502, like all Positek $^{\rm @}$  sensors, is supplied with the output calibrated to the angle required by the customer, between 5 and 15 degrees and with full EMC protection built in. The sensor provides a linear output proportional with input shaft rotation, which has full 360 degree rotational freedom.

There is a machined registration mark to identify the calibrated mid point. Overall performance, repeatability and stability are outstanding over a wide temperature range.

The X502 has long service life and environmental resistance with a rugged stainless steel body and shaft. The flange or servo mounting options make the sensor easy to install, it also offers a range of mechanical options.

Environmental sealing is to IP65 or IP67 depending on selected cable or connector options.



### **SPECIFICATION**

**Dimensions** Body diameter Body Length (to seal face) Shaft 35 mm 44 mm 15 mm Ø 6 mm

Independent Linearity Temperature Coefficients

Frequency Response Resolution > 10 kHz (-3dB) Infinite < 0.02% FSO < 20 mNm Static Torque **Intrinsic Safety** 

Ex II 1G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C)

Approval only applies to the specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range 0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen  $\leq 21\%$ 

Sensor Input Parameters

(connector option/s)

Ui: 11.4V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W. Ci: 1.16μF, Li: 50μH Ci: 1.36μF, Li: 860μH with 1km max. cable (cable option/s)

**Environmental Temperature Limits** -40°C to +80°C -40°C to +125°C Operating Storage

IP65/IP67 depending on connector / cable option EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3 Sealing

EMC Performance Vibration IEC 68-2-6: 10 g IEC 68-2-29: 40 g 350,000 hrs 40°C Gf Shock

MTBF **Drawing List** 

Sensor Outline 3D models, step or .igs format, available on request.

Do you need a position sensor made to order to suit a particular installation requirement or specification? We'll be happy to modify any of our designs to suit your needs please contact us with your requirements.





# X502 SMALL ANGLE ROTARY SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

Intrinsically safe equipment is defined as "equipment which is incapable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmosphere mixture in its most easily ignited concentration."

ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved to;

Ex II 1Gʻʻ

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C)

Designates the sensor as belonging to; Group II: suitable for all areas **except mining**, Category 1 G: can be used in areas with continuous, long or frequent periods of exposure to hazardous gas / vapour (Zones 2 to 0).

Gas / Vapour:

Protection class ia, denotes intrinsically safe for all zones

Apparatus group IIC: suitable for IIA, IIB and IIC explosive gas / vapour.

Temperature class T4: maximum sensor surface temperature under fault conditions 135°C.

Ambient temperature range extended to -40°C to +80°C.

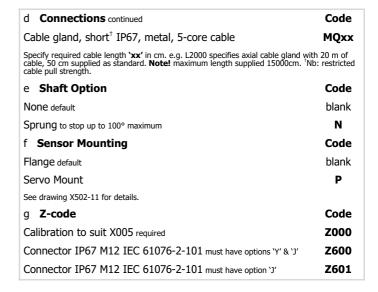
It is imperative Positek® intrinsically safe sensors be used in conjunction with a galvanic barrier to meet the requirements of the product certification. The Positek X005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is purpose made for Positek IS sensors making it the perfect choice. Refer to the X005 datasheet for product specification and output configuration options.

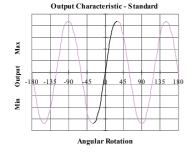
For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved sensors suitable for dust (E series) and mining (M series) applications, are also available from Positek.

X50	12	a	b	С	d	е	f	g
۸٥٥	)2	. Displacement	Α	Adjustments	Connections	Option	Option	Z000

a <b>Displacement</b>		Value	
Factory set to any angle for (e.g. 0-54°)	54		
b <b>Output</b>			
Supply V <sub>dc</sub> (tolerance)	Output	Code	
+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply)	A	
Supply Current 10mA typical, 12m	A max.		
c Calibration Adjustments			
Accessible default			
Sealed			
d Connections			
Connector IP65 4 pin (3+earth) DIN 43650 'C'			
Connector IP65 4 pin (3+earth) DIN 43650 'C', pre-wired 3-core cable			
Connector IP65 4 pin (3+earth) DIN 43650 'C', pre-wired 5-core cable			
Cable gland IP67 M12, nylon, 3-core cable			
Cable gland IP67 M12, nylon, 5-core cable			
Cable gland, short <sup>†</sup> IP67, metal, 3-core cable			









## Three or Five-Wire Mode Connection FOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE SENSORS IN HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES

The aim of this document is to help readers who do not understand what is meant by three or five wire modes of connection between the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor, and the factors behind them. It is by no means an in-depth technical analysis of the subject.

Whether opting for a pre-wired Positek® Intrinsically Safe sensor or one with a connector, choosing the right mode of connection and cable to suit the application requires careful consideration.

Interconnecting cables are not perfect conductors and offer resistance to current flow, the magnitude of resistance<sup>†</sup> depends on conductors resistivity, which changes with temperature, cross sectional area<sup>‡</sup> and length. If the voltage were to be measured at both ends of a length of wire it would be found they are different, this is known as volts drop. Volts drop changes with current flow and can be calculated using Ohm's law, it should be noted that volts drop occurs in both positive and negative conductors. The effects of volts drop can be reduced by increasing the conductors cross sectional area, this does not however eliminate the effects due to temperature variation. There are instances where large cross-section cables are not practical; for example most standard industrial connectors of the type used for sensors have a maximum conductor capacity of 0.75mm², copper prices and ease of installation are other considerations.

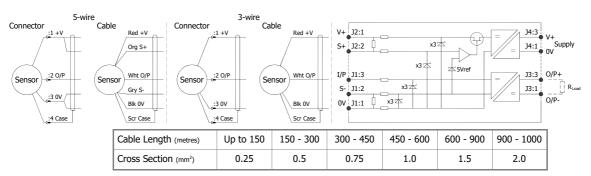
This is important because the effects of volts drop can significantly alter the perceived accuracy of the sensor which is ratiometric i.e. the output signal is directly affected by the voltage across the sensor. Changes in temperature will also be seen as gain variation in the sensor output.

**Three wire mode** connections are common and are suitable in most cases with short or moderate cable runs. Applications that do not require a high degree of accuracy but have cable runs, say in excess of 10m, volts drop can reduced by introducing a terminal box close to the sensor and using a larger cross-section cable for a majority of the cable run. Sensors supplied with three core cable are calibrated with the cable fitted which largely eliminates errors due to conductor resistance at room temperature however, as mentioned above, small gain errors due to temperature fluctuations should be expected.

Five wire mode connections have significant benefits as losses in the positive and negative conductors are compensated for by the galvanic isolation amplifier which can 'sense' the voltage across the sensor and dynamically adjust the output voltage so that the voltage across the sensor is correct. The effects of cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients are eliminated allowing for smaller conductors than a three wire connection for the same cable run. The amplifier can compensate for up to  $15\Omega$  per conductor with a current flow of 15mA, which is more than adequate for 150m of  $0.25\text{mm}^2$  cable, longer lengths will require larger conductors.

For this reason Positek® recommends five wire connections for cable lengths exceeding 10 metres in 0.25 mm² cable to preserve the full accuracy of the sensor.

See illustrations below for examples of connecting a sensor to the galvanic isolation amplifier.



The table above shows recommended conductor sizes with respect to cable length for both three and five wire connections, based on copper conductors. Three wire connections will introduce a gain reduction of 5% and a  $\pm 1\%$  temperature dependence of gain over the range -40°C to +80°C for the cable temperature. (i.e. about -150 ppm/°C for the maximum lengths shown and less pro rata for shorter lengths.)

It should be noted that the maximum cable length, as specified in the sensor certification, takes **precedence** and **must not** be exceeded.

Positek® sensors are supplied with three core 0.25 mm² cable as standard, however five core 0.25 mm² cable can be supplied on request. The galvanic isolation amplifier is available as;

G005-\*\*\* for 'G' and 'H' prefix sensors X005-\*\*\* for 'E', 'M' and 'X' prefix sensors



For further information please contact:

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Positek, Andoversford Industrial Estate, Cheltenham GL54 4LB. U.K.

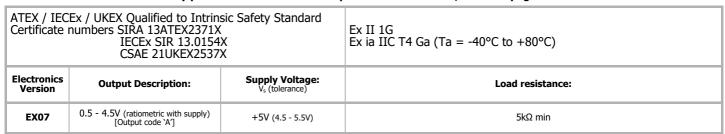
 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger}$  R =  $\rho$ L/A  $\rho$  is the resistivity of the conductor ( $\Omega$ m) L is the length of conductor (m) A is the conductor cross-sectional area ( $m^2$ ).

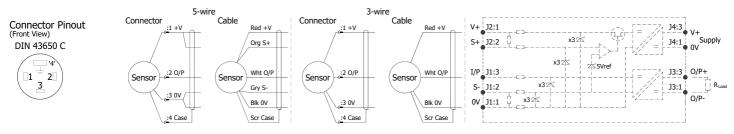
<sup>\*</sup>It is presumed that **d**irect **c**urrent flow is uniform across the cross-section of the wire, the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor are a dc system.



## **Installation Information** X502 SMALL ANGLE ROTARY SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

#### For certificate number and safety parameters information for product marked EX04, see next page.





Putting Into Service: The sensor must be used with a galvanic isolation barrier designed to supply the sensor with a nominal 5V and to transmit the sensor output to a safe area. The barrier parameters must not exceed:-

Ui = 11.4V Ci = 1.36µF\* Ci = 1.16µF Ii = 0.20APi = 0.51WLi = 860µH\* Li = 50µH (with maximum cable length) (without cable)

\*Figures for 1km cable where: Ci = 200pF/m & Li = 810nH/m

The sensor is certified to be used with up to **1000m** of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed:

Capacitance:  $\leq$  200 pF/m or max. total of: 200 nF

≤ 200 pF/m ≤ 810 nH/m or max. total of: or max. total of: Inductance: 810 µH

Approval only applies to specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range: 0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen ≤ 21%.

The performance of the sensor may be affected by voltage drops associated with long cable lengths; For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

#### Special Condition for Safe Use:

The apparatus does not meet the 500 V r.m.s dielectric strength test between circuit and frame, in accordance with clause 6.3.13 of IEC 60079-11:2011. This must be taken into consideration on installation.

Under certain extreme circumstances, the non-metallic and isolated metal parts incorporated in the enclosure of this equipment may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge. Therefore the equipment shall not be installed in a location where the external conditions are conducive to the build-up of electrostatic charge on such surfaces. This is particularly important if the equipment is installed in a zone 0 location. In addition, the equipment shall only be cleaned with a damp cloth.

**Use:** The sensor is designed to measure rotary displacement and provide an analogue output signal.

Assembly and Dismantling: The unit is not to be serviced or dismantled and re-assembled by the user.

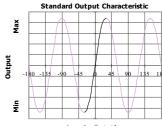
Maintenance: No maintenance is required.

Gain and Offset Adjustment: (Where accessible - Typically ± 10% Min available) To adjust the gain or offset use a small potentiometer adjuster or screwdriver 2mm across. Do not apply too much force on the potentiometers.



**Mechanical Mounting:** Flange mounted or servo mount, with appropriate clips - see drawing X502-11. The sensor should be mounted with minimal axial and radial loading on the shaft for optimum life. It is recommended that the shaft is coupled to the drive using a flexible coupling, recommended maximum axial load 1kg. Tests indicate that life in excess of 16 million cycles can be achieved with 1kg side and end load.

Output Characteristic: The sensor has full rotational freedom and six sectors, 60° apart, over which linear response can be achieved. At the mid point of the calibrated range the output signal will be half full scale deflection, and the flat on the shaft is aligned with the registration mark in the base of the sensor. In the calibrated range the output increases as the shaft is rotated in an anti-clockwise direction viewed from the shaft. The calibrated output is factory set to be between 5° and 15°.



Incorrect Connection Protection levels: Not protected – the sensor is not protected against either reverse polarity or over-voltage. The risk of damage should be minimal where the supply current is limited to less than 50mA.





## **Installation Information** X502 SMALL ANGLE ROTARY SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

### For certificate number and safety parameters information for product marked EX07, see previous page.

			Ex II 1G EEx ia IIC T4 (Ta = -40°C to +80°C)
Electronics Version	Output Description: Supply Voltage: V <sub>s</sub> (tolerance)		Load resistance:
EX04	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply) [Output code 'A']	+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	5kΩ min

The barrier parameters must not exceed:-

Ui = 11.4V

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Ii} = \textbf{0.20A} & \textbf{Pi} = \textbf{0.51W} \\ \textbf{Li} = \textbf{710} \mu \textbf{H}^* & \text{`(Lxx' or `Mxx' options)} & \text{*Figures for 1km cable} \\ \textbf{Li} = \textbf{50} \mu \textbf{H} & \text{('J' option)} \end{array}$  $Ci = 1.36 \mu F^*$ 

 $Ci = 1.16 \mu F$ 

The sensor is certified to be used with up to 1000m of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed:-

Capacitance:  $\leq$  200 pF/m for max. total of: 200 nF Inductance:  $\leq$  660 nH/m for max. total of: 660  $\mu$ H

With the exception of the certificate number and safety parameters above, all other notes regarding Putting Into Service, Use, Assembly and Dismantling etc. on previous page apply to sensors marked EX04 or EX07.

